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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/497,800	02/04/2000	David Angelo Ferrucci	YO999-202	7920
21254	7590	08/20/2004	EXAMINER	
MCGINN & GIBB, PLLC 8321 OLD COURTHOUSE ROAD SUITE 200 VIENNA, VA 22182-3817			HUTTON JR, WILLIAM D	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2179	

DATE MAILED: 08/20/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

09/497,800

**Applicant(s)**

FERRUCCI ET AL.

**Examiner**

Doug Hutton

**Art Unit**

2179

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 May 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 26-32, 36 and 37 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3-25 and 33-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 04 February 2000 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

***Applicant's Response***

In Applicant's correspondence dated 19 May 2004, Applicant amended the specification, amended Claims 1, 5-7, 9-17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 33 and 34, cancelled Claim 2, withdrew Claims 26-32, 36 and 37, and argued against all objections and rejections previously set forth in the Office Action dated 19 February 2004.

***Specification***

The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o). Correction of the following is required: the "swapping" that is performed by the reconciler (Claim 22, Line 2).

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

- the phrase "mapped variable A from the document component's (e.g., reference numeral 12) to variable 1 in the container assembly 11" on Page 13, Lines 12-14 should be amended to — mapped document variable A to container variable 1 — so that the sentence reads more clearly; and
- the phrase "mapped component variable B to container variable 3 (of the document component 12) in the container assembly 11 (e.g., containing document)" on Page 13, Lines 20-22 should be amended to — mapped

component variable B to container variable 3 — so that the sentence reads more clearly.

Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Drawings***

The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the “displaying a component variable next to a representation of an element in a domain model of the document” (Claim 18, Lines 3-4) must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description: 11 (Page 12, Line 19) and 17 (Page 12, Line 20).

A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1, 3-16 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

***Claim 1:***

The claim recites "*determining whether the link expression can be identified with an element in a domain model of the document*" in Lines 9-10. The limitation fails to enable one of ordinary skill in the art to make and use the invention because the specification fails to fully and clearly describe how the invention "determines whether" the "link expression" can be "identified with" the "domain model element." One must understand this in order to make and use the method of Claim 1.

In the "Detailed Description" portion of the Specification, the term "link expression" is used only once (see Page 16, Line 22). This portion of the Specification (see Page 16, Line 20 through Page 17, Line 5) states that the system displays the "component variables *and their link expressions* next to a representation of elements of the domain model" (see Page 16, Lines 21-22). The examiner interprets this to mean that each "link expression" is a mapping between the component variable and the

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corresponding domain model element. This mapping is automatically done by the system using algorithms. The “link expressions” are then displayed so the user can edit the “link expressions” if he so chooses. The user can interactively link the component variables and the domain model elements, through use of a graphical user interface (see Figure 5), by clicking on the variables and their matching elements (see Page 17, Lines 1-3). If the examiner is incorrectly interpreting this portion of the Specification, then the Applicant should clearly explain what a “link expression” is and what makes up a “link expression.”

Getting back to the claim language, the examiner thinks that the disputed element of the claim intends to indicate that the user can override the automatic mappings performed by the system. However, the language used in this part of the claim makes no sense in that context. As stated previously, the “link expression” is the mapping between a component variable and a domain model element (see 14, Figure 5). Thus, why would the system, or a user of the system, “determine whether” the “link expression” can be “identified with” a domain model element? The link expression ***includes*** a domain model element.

Upon reading the Specification and the Claims, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would not be able to make and use the invention described in Claim 1 because he would not know how to “determine whether” the “link expression” can be “identified with” a domain model element. No amount of experimentation would lead him to the solution of this problem.

*Claim 3:*

The claim recites “wherein said determining uses an automatic reconciliation algorithm to find a *best identity match*” in Lines 1-2. The limitation fails to enable one of ordinary skill in the art to make and use the invention because, although the specification describes the reconciliation algorithm, it fails to mention a “best identity match.” One must understand what a “best identity match” is and how to configure the “reconciliation algorithm” to perform a “best identity match” in order to make and use the method of Claim 3.

*Claim 25:*

The claim recites “wherein said components are built *from a same domain model*” in Lines 1-2. The limitation fails to enable one of ordinary skill in the art to make and use the invention because the specification fails to fully and clearly describe how the “components” are built “from a *domain model*.” One must understand this in order to make and use the system of Claim 25.

To obviate this rejection, Applicant should fully and clearly explain what the “domain model” is and how it is a different part of the system from the “container” that is recited in Claim 19. Also, Applicant should fully and clearly explain how the “components” are “built from” the domain model.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:



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The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1, 3-16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

*Claim 1:*

The claim recites “determining whether the link expression can be *identified with an element in a domain model of the document*” in Lines 9-10. This limitation is indefinite for several reasons. Firstly, it is unclear how the “element” that is “in a domain model of the document” is different from the “variable” in the “container.” In the examiner’s opinion, the “domain model elements” and the “container variables” are the same. Secondly, it is unclear how the “link expression” can be “identified with” an “element in a domain model of the document” because the link expression is the mapping of the “component variable” with the “container variable.” Thus, the “link expression” **includes** the “domain model element” and thus cannot be “identified with” it. In Figures 3 and 5 of the drawings, the examiner sees a “link expression” inside the “connector.” However, the “domain model” and the “elements” comprising the “domain model” are not shown in the drawings. This leads Examiner to believe that the “domain model” is not a separate element from the “container assembly.”

*Claim 3:*

The claim recites “wherein *said determining* uses an automatic reconciliation algorithm to find a *best identity match*” in Lines 1-2. This limitation is indefinite because

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it is unclear whether the “determining” is the “determining” mention in Line 4 of Claim 1 or the “determining” mention in Line 9 of Claim 1. This limitation is indefinite also because it is unclear what is meant by the phrase “best identity match.” The specification describes the reconciliation algorithm but fails to mention the “best identity match.”

*Claim 5:*

The claim recites “with *the associated variable* in the domain model” in Line 3. This limitation is indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitation is referring to a “component” variable or a “container” variable.

*Claim 7:*

The claim recites “wherein *said identifying*” in Line 1. This limitation is indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitation is referring to the “identifying” step in Line 3 of Claim 1 or the “identifying” step in Line 8 of Claim 1.

*Claim 8:*

The claim recites “wherein *said identifying*” in Line 1. This limitation is indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitation is referring to the “identifying” step in Line 3 of Claim 1 or the “identifying” step in Line 8 of Claim 1.

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*Claim 11:*

The claim recites “wherein *said identifying*” in Line 1. This limitation is indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitation is referring to the “identifying” step in Line 3 of Claim 1 or the “identifying” step in Line 8 of Claim 1.

*Claim 12:*

The claim recites “wherein *said identifying*” in Line 1. This limitation is indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitation is referring to the “identifying” step in Line 3 of Claim 1 or the “identifying” step in Line 8 of Claim 1.

*Claim 13:*

The claim recites “whether the values to be assigned to *the variables*” in Line 2. This limitation is indefinite because it is unclear whether it refers to the “container” variables, the “component” variables or both.

*Claim 14:*

The claim recites “the value to be assigned to *the variable*” in Line 2. This limitation is indefinite because it is unclear whether it refers to a “container” variable or a “component” variable.

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*Claim 18:*

The claim recites “matching said element of said domain model interactively by a user” in Line 7. This limitation is indefinite because it does not specify to what the “element of said domain model” is “matched.”

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 3-25 and 33-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Boyce et al., Special Edition Using Microsoft Office 97, Pages 185-199 and 1017-1031, (Que Publishing, ©1997).

*Claim 1:*

Boyce discloses a method of reconciling component variables with container variables in a document (see Boyce, Pages 188-196 and 1020-1023), comprising:

- identifying component variables in a component (Boyce reads on this limitation in that Word allows other data to be merged into a Word document - the “container”; when merging “components” from an Access database table into a Word document, Word analyzes the fields for each record in the Access database table - each field is a “component variable”);

- for each of the component variables, determining if there is a container variable in said container that refers to a same domain concept (Boyce reads on this limitation in that Word, during merging, analyzes the fields of each record in the Access database to see if there is a corresponding “merge field” in the Word document);
- if an identification is determined, associating said component variable in the component with said container variable in the container (Boyce reads on this limitation in that Word, upon “determining an identification,” matches each “identified” field in the Access database table with the corresponding “merge field” in the Word document);
- identifying a link expression of said component variable (Boyce reads on this limitation in that Word checks for errors during the merging of the data source into the main document; in other words, Word identifies the associations between the Access database table fields and the merge fields of the Word document – each association is a “link expression”); and
- determining whether the link expression can be identified with an element in a domain model of the document (Boyce reads on this limitation in that Word checks for errors during the merging of the data source into the main document, and, upon locating an error in the “identified” association, it displays an error message; in other words, if Word cannot locate the merge field for a corresponding Access database table field, then the “link expression” is “not identified”).

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*Claim 3:*

Boyce discloses the method of Claim 1, wherein said determining uses an automatic reconciliation algorithm to find a best identity match (Boyce reads on this limitation in that Word “automatically reconciles” Access database table fields with Word container” document variables because Word requires no user input during the merging of the data source and the document; the “best identity match” is the match specified by the user during the setup of the data source and the main document).

*Claim 4:*

Boyce discloses the method of Claim 3, wherein said best identity match comprises a direct match (Boyce reads on this limitation in that Word allows the user to “directly match” the Access database table fields with the document merge fields).

*Claim 5:*

Boyce discloses the method of Claim 3, wherein, with said best identity match found to said element in said domain model, the component variable in the component is linked with the associated variable in the domain model (Boyce reads on this limitation in that Word merges the Access database table fields with the corresponding document merge fields).

*Claim 6:*

Boyce discloses the method of Claim 5, further comprising:

- when the link is made, the component variable in the component assumes a value of the container variable in the containing document and the component variable is positioned in the document with the new value (Boyce reads on this limitation in that Word inserts the data in the Access database table fields into the corresponding document merge fields).

*Claim 7:*

Boyce discloses the method of Claim 3, wherein said identifying matches the component variable of the component to the domain model elements to find the best match (Boyce reads on this limitation in that Word merges the Access database table fields with the corresponding document merge fields).

*Claim 8:*

Boyce discloses the method of Claim 1, wherein said identifying is performed interactively by a user (Boyce reads on this limitation in that Word allows the user to interactively set up the "Mail Merge" function).

*Claim 9:*

Boyce discloses the method of Claim 8, wherein said component variable in the component is interactively displayed adjacent to a representation of an element of the domain model of the containing document (see Figure 51.4 – Boyce reads on this

limitation in that Word displays the Access database table fields with the corresponding document).

*Claim 10:*

Boyce discloses the method of Claim 8, wherein a plurality of component variables in the component are interactively displayed adjacent to a representation of elements of the domain model of the containing document (see Figure 51.4 – Boyce reads on this limitation in that Word displays the Access database table fields with the corresponding document).

*Claim 11:*

Boyce discloses the method of Claim 1, wherein said identifying comprises actuating, by a user, a component variable in the component and interactively matching the component variable to an element of the domain model (Boyce reads on this limitation in that Word allows the user to interactively set up the “Mail Merge” associating the Access database table fields with the document merge fields).

*Claim 12:*

Boyce discloses the method of Claim 11, wherein said identifying is performed by said user for each component variable in the component (Boyce reads on this limitation in that Word allows the user to interactively set up the “Mail Merge” associating the Access database table fields with the document merge fields).



*Claim 13:*

Boyce discloses the method of Claim 12, wherein said user interactively determines whether values to be assigned to the variables, once matched, should be the value in the containing document or the value in the imported component when said imported component has a value (Boyce reads on this limitation in that Word checks for errors during the merging of the data source into the main document; upon locating an error, it allows the user to change either the document merge field or the corresponding table field; thus, the referenced invention allows the user to determine whether to use the “value” of the “containing document” or the “value” of the “imported component”).

*Claim 14:*

Boyce discloses the method of Claim 3, wherein said automatic reconciliation automatically determines that a value to be assigned to the variable, once matched, is the value in the containing document (Boyce reads on this limitation in that Word, when it “matches” Access database table fields with document merge fields, the “values” of both variables are identical).

*Claim 15:*

Boyce discloses the method of Claim 1, wherein a user, through a graphic user interface (GUI), identifies an association between said component variable and a domain model element (see Figure 51.4 – Boyce reads on this limitation in that Word

allows the user to set up the associations between the Access database table fields and the document merge fields).

*Claim 16:*

Boyce discloses the method of Claim 1, wherein a user interactively selects a container value (using the same rationale used in the above rejection for Claim 13, the referenced invention allows the user to “interactively select” a “container value”).

*Claim 17:*

This claim is rejected using the same rationale specified in the rejection for Claim 1. Boyce discloses a method that “automatically” reconciles component variables and container variables in that the method is performed once the Word document is merged with the components of the Access database.

*Claim 18:*

Boyce discloses a method of interactively reconciling component variables with container variables in a document (see Boyce, Pages 188-196 and 1020-1023), comprising:

- displaying a component variable next to a representation of an element in a domain model of the document (for an existing Word “container” document, when the user changes the data source and the field names of the records do not match the “merge fields” in the Word document, the referenced invention

displays an error message; the user then selects a proper “merge field”; thus, the referenced invention displays a “component variable” next to a “representation of an element in a domain model of the document”);

- identifying an association between the component variable and said element in the domain model (the referenced invention identifies an “association” between the “component variable” and the “element in the domain model” in that the user selects a proper “merge field”); and
- matching said element of said domain model interactively by a user (the referenced invention “matches” the “element of the domain model” interactively in that the user interacts with a computer to select a proper “merge field”).

*Claim 19:*

Boyce discloses a system for reconciling component variables with container variables in a document relative to a domain model (see Boyce, Pages 188-196 and 1020-1023), comprising:

- a container including a plurality of container variables (the Word “container” document includes a plurality of “merge fields”);
- a component including a plurality of component variables in said document (each record in the Access database has a plurality of fields); and
- a reconciler that maps container variables in said container, with component variables in said component (the referenced invention includes a “reconciler” for mapping “container variables” with “component variables” in that each “merge

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field” in the Word document is mapped to corresponding fields of each record in the Access database).

*Claim 20:*

Boyce discloses the system of Claim 19, wherein said reconciler is manually controlled by a user, to perform a mapping (as indicated in the rejections for Claims 11, 13 and 15, the reference invention discloses a “user” that “manually controls” a “reconciler” to perform “mapping”).

*Claim 21:*

Boyce discloses the system of Claim 19, further comprising:

- a controller for automatically controlling said reconciler to perform said mapping (when Word performs the merge function, it “automatically controls” the reconciler).

*Claim 22:*

Boyce discloses the system of Claim 19, wherein if the variable in the component includes a value, then no swapping is performed by said reconciler.

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*Claim 23:*

Boyce discloses the system of Claim 19, wherein said component includes a plurality of alternative choices for being mapped by said reconciler (each record in the Access has a “plurality” of fields for being mapped by the “reconciler”).

*Claim 24:*

Boyce discloses the system of Claim 19, wherein when said component variables in said document include a value and said reconciler is in an on-state, said reconciler reconciles said component variables in said document with said container variables in said container (as indicated in the rejection for Claim 20, the reference invention discloses a “reconciler” that reconciles “variables”).

*Claim 25:*

Boyce discloses the system of Claim 19, wherein said components are built from a same domain model and wherein said container variables in said container are reconciled with said component variables in said components (as indicated in the rejection for Claim 20, the reference invention discloses a “reconciler” that reconciles “variables”).

*Claim 33:*

This claim is rejected using the same rationale specified in the rejection for Claim 1. Boyce discloses the same “means” for reconciling component variables with

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container variables in that the method is performed by merging components of the Access database with the Word document.

*Claim 34:*

This claim is merely for computer software that performs the method of Claim 1. Thus, it is rejected using the same rationale specified in the above rejection for Claim 1.

*Claim 35:*

This claim is for computer software that performs the method of Claim 18. Thus, it is rejected using the same rationale specified in the above rejection for Claim 18.

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 19 May 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

*Applicants arguments that the Specification is enabling for the claims rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph:*

Applicant states that the "ordinary skilled artisan could certainly make and use the claimed invention" with no explanation of that statement and no evidence to support that statement. Applicant then argues that the examiner has failed to establish a prima facie case because the examiner failed to explain why one of ordinary skill in the art

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could not perform the claimed method. See *Applicant's Remarks* dated 19 May 2004; Page 20, third full paragraph.

The limitations of old Claim 2 are the main source of the problem, and those same limitations are now in amended Claim 1. In addition to the Specification being non-enabling, the limitations are also indefinite. These conditions make it difficult for the examiner to get into the details of why the Specification is non-enabling for the rejected claims. The detailed description and the claims are written in such broad sweeping language that the meaning of the claims is hard to determine. The examiner could not get into the details of why the Specification is non-enabling for the rejected claims because no details of Applicant's invention are provided in the Specification. The examiner notes that Applicant did not cite **any** of the Specification in support of his argument that the Specification is enabling.

The examiner made assumptions concerning the claim language for the rejected claims in order to more specifically state reasons why the rejected claims are not enabled. If the examiner is incorrect, then Applicant should fully and clearly state what the invention is and explain how the examiner is mistaken.

*Applicants arguments that the rejection of Claim 2 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph is improper:*

Applicant states that the rejection of Claim 2 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph is improper because the “element” and the “variable” are clearly defined in the specification. See *Applicant’s Remarks* dated 19 May 2004; Page 20, fifth full paragraph.

Examiner disagrees.

Applicant cites four lines of text in the Specification that “clearly define” an “element” and eight lines of text in the Specification that “clearly define” a “variable.” Firstly, these portions of the Specification are under the “Prior Art” heading. Thus, it is unclear whether the “elements” and “variables” of the present invention are the same as the “elements” and “variables” of the prior art. Secondly, this text does not distinguish “elements” in the “domain model” from “variables” in the “container.” As stated in the above rejection, the examiner believes that the “domain model elements” and the “container variables” are one and the same. If the examiner is incorrect, then Applicant should fully and clearly state how the “elements” in the “domain model” and the “variables” in the “container” are different and explain how the examiner is mistaken.

*Applicants general arguments that Claim 1 does not read on Boyce:*

Applicant states that Claim 1 does not read on Boyce because Boyce fails to disclose “associating the component variable in the component with the container



variable in the container, identifying a link expression of the component variable, or determining whether the link expression can be identified with an element in a domain model of the document.” Applicant supports that statement with an example of what the invention can do. See *Applicant’s Remarks* dated 19 May 2004; Page 22, third full paragraph through Page 23, second full paragraph.

Examiner disagrees.

Firstly, Claim 1 reads on Boyce, as explained in the above 102 rejection. Secondly, the allegation that Applicant’s invention is flexible, reusable and can reduce the user’s database requirements has no bearing upon patentability. Any novel and unobvious feature of Applicant’s invention must be particularly pointed out and distinctly claimed. Thirdly, Applicant’s arguments do not comply with 37 CFR 1.111(c) because they do not clearly point out the patentable novelty which he or she thinks the claims present in view of the state of the art disclosed by the references cited or the objections made. Further, they do not show how the amendments avoid such references or objections. Instead of broadly describing the subject matter of Claim 1 and stating that Boyce fails to disclose “all of the features of the claimed invention,” Applicant should specifically point out the **exact language** of Claim 1 that does not read on Boyce. Applicant cannot do that, however, because Claim 1 is currently written in broad, general language and reads on Boyce.

*Applicants arguments that Boyce fails to disclose "identifying a link expression of the component variable, or determining whether the link expression can be identified with an element in a domain model of the document":*

Applicant states that Claim 1 does not read on Boyce because "displaying an error message clearly does not disclose or suggest identifying a link expression of said component variable and determining whether the link expression can be identified with an element in a domain model of the document." See *Applicant's Remarks* dated 19 May 2004; Page 24, first full paragraph through fourth full paragraph.

Examiner disagrees.

Applicant's arguments do not comply with 37 CFR 1.111(c) because they do not clearly point out the patentable novelty which he or she thinks the claims present in view of the state of the art disclosed by the references cited or the objections made. Further, they do not show how the amendments avoid such references or objections. Applicant does not indicate the **exact language** of Claim 1 that does not read on Boyce.

*Applicants arguments that Boyce fails to disclose "identifying a link expression of the component variable, or determining whether the link expression can be identified with an element in a domain model of the document":*

Applicant states that Claim 18 does not read on Boyce because "displaying an error message clearly does not disclose or suggest displaying a component variable next to a representation of an element in a domain model of the document; identifying

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an association between the component variable and said element in the domain model; and matching said element of said domain model interactively by a user.” See *Applicant’s Remarks* dated 19 May 2004; Page 24, fifth full paragraph through Page 25, third full paragraph.

Examiner disagrees.

Applicant's arguments do not comply with 37 CFR 1.111(c) because they do not clearly point out the patentable novelty which he or she thinks the claims present in view of the state of the art disclosed by the references cited or the objections made. Further, they do not show how the amendments avoid such references or objections. Applicant does not indicate the **exact language** of Claim 18 that does not read on Boyce. Instead, Applicant merely alleges that Boyce fails to disclose or suggest “all of the features of the claimed invention in as complete detail as recited in independent Claim 18.”

*Applicants arguments that Boyce fails to disclose the limitations of Claims 17, 19 and 33-35:*

Applicant generally states that Claims 17, 19 and 33-35 do not read on Boyce. See *Applicant’s Remarks* dated 19 May 2004; Page 25, fourth full paragraph through Page 26, fourth full paragraph.

Examiner disagrees.

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Applicant's arguments do not comply with 37 CFR 1.111(c) because they do not clearly point out the patentable novelty which he or she thinks the claims present in view of the state of the art disclosed by the references cited or the objections made. Further, they do not show how the amendments avoid such references or objections. Applicant does not indicate the ***exact language*** of Claims 17, 19 and 33-35 that does not read on Boyce.

### ***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

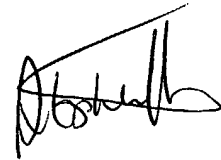
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Doug Hutton whose telephone number is (703) 305-1701. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon, can be reached at (703) 308-5186. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 746-7239.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

WDH  
August 11, 2004

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Stephen S. Hong', with a stylized flourish at the end.

STEPHEN S. HONG  
EXAMINER